ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

Highly Interesting from New Orleans.

The Second Assault Upon Port Hudson.

Disastrons Repulse of the Union Forces.

Bold and Sanguinary Fight of the Rebels.

Our Correspondence from the Battle Field.

Meroism and Gallantry of the Union Army.

Movements of the Rebels Magruder, Taylor, Mouton and Sibley.

Port Hudson Threatened in the Rear,

By the arrival of the mail steamer Creole, Captain from New Orleans, we have highly important New Orleans to the evening of the 18th inst., eving the details of a second sanguinary attack by the complete repulse of the attacking forces. The letters of our correspondents on the spot ably portray the start

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

New ORLEANS, June 17, 1863.

ault Upon Port Hudson-Some of the Killed and Wounded-All News Suppressed by the Authorities-Gen. Payn -His Experience on the Battle Field- Wha Col. Curry Thinks of the Defences of Port Hudson—Some of Our Cavatry Captured—The Enemy Reported to be Concentrating in Our Rear—Gloomy Appearance of Affairs— Naval Matters—The Rumored Recall of Admiral Farra-After an incessant bombardment of several days' dura

on, the assault upon Port Hudson was again attempted Sunday last, the 14th inst. and the result was a disous repulse, our forces having been driven back to position from which they started, with a loss of ot less than seven hundred killed and wounded. Among ne casualties that have occurred the following may be ed with certainty:-Colonel Hole mb, First Louisi dred and Seventy-fifth New York regiment, killed; Cap ta'n Hurlburt, Ninety-first New York, killed; Lieutenant Seventy- ifth New York, killed: General Idustred and Fourteenth New York, wounded mortally in the leg slightly; Colonel Curry, One and Twenty-third New York, severe both arms: Captain J. E. Savery, Seventy hurber, Seventy-fifth New York, knee, slightly: Lieu-mant Crocker, Seventy-fifth New York, arm, slightly. , of course, but a very few of the number in to give any list of killed and wounded, and the tubbe must remain in ignorance of the nt of the Henald's correspondent with the army w going on before Port Hudson it is natural that agine curselves defeated. If we had been a as soon as the information could be sent here by egrath. The only account of the fight on the 27th ult. ade public is that in the HERALD of the 6th inst., which e probabilities are that the account of the second will them, and they are jubilant. Of course we canno you have been as successful as you represent why do you mark we can say nothing, and are obliged to keep silent

to my understanding of military movements, to have the storming column move a distance of at least a mile, over and under obstructions of every kind, and subjected throughout the entire distance to a galling fire of artillery and under obstructions of every kind, and subjected throughout the entire distance to a galling fire of artillery and marketry. When the French succeeded in carrying the Marked by storm they had sapped up to within a shirt distance of the work, and the ground between them and the enterny was comparatively dear, so that when the bugle sounded the charge the mean were fresh and the distance 1 of ret them was comparatively of the problems. I understand from observe character to the problems of Judgmy that the ground character to enter the problems of the comparative of the compar and musketry. When the French succeeded in carrying the Ma'akell by storm they had sapped up to within a

Payne, and found him very comfortable and no worse than before stated. He told me that he was wounded in furrow between two rows of corn, which afforded him

commanders of the garrison. He is a native of Hardstown, Fentucky, and a graduate of West Print. The troops of the garrison are mostly tried men, these who have seen service. Many of them were in Fort Donelson at the time of its capture.

Only a few days since a portion of the Metropolitan cavalry, about one hundred and fifty, were captured by the enemy within two miles of General Banks' head-quarters. They were taken without a gue being fired or a sabre drawn. The enemy are, beyond doubt, concentrating in the rear of our army; but in what number we can form no idea at present. I must confess that I am uneasy; I do not like the appearance of things, especially the quiet maintained by the authorities. I fear we are now enjoying a calm that is to be followed by a storm of unusual severity, and which it may not to be in our power to withstand. I am not usually a "croaker:" but something seems to tell me that all is not going on well. I trust, however, that I may be mistaken, and that the cloud I now imagine to be around us may be dispelled, giving place to bright sunshine once more. I believe I am the only one who looks upon the dark side of the picture; all those around me wear bright faces and appear to be confident of success. I think, however, I.

sent, or but very little, for the shells of our ships would do our people more dimage than those of the enemy. Admiral Farragut is chaffing I know at being kept so long waiting for the final result, for it is something he is not accustomed to. Apart from the squadron on the river, we hear nothing respecting the movements of our other vessels. We cannot believe the report we hear by the Irst Ceamer from New York, that Admiral Fall-great is to relieve Admiral Farragut, and hope there is no truth in the rumor, unless the Admiral now here wishes to be relieved, which we do not think likely. We have no tidings of any further depredations by the captured steamer Boston, and think she must have sue ceeded in retting into Mobile, although she may have gone to Cuba. The United States steamer Bermuda sailed a few days since for the coast of Texas. When she returns, which will be in a few days, we may have some interesting news from that section of the world. We have had nothing from there for some time past, or since the last supply steamer arrived.

June 18, 1863.

JUNE 18, 1863.

New Orlkans, June 18—Evening.
Report of Pawengers Arriving This Afternoon from Port
Hudson—They Are Hopeful and Pull of Confidence—
Capture and Destruction of two Steamers at Plaquemine—
Gen. Magruder in the Attakapas Country—The Beston
and Attempts to Effect Her Capture—Row Among the Banks and in the Custom House, dc.
Passengers who have arrived from the front this after

noon speak in a hopeful manner respecting affairs at Port Hudson. They say that our forces are within fifty yards of the enemy's works (this has been the case for some of the enemy's works (this has been the case for some time), and are bound to go in on the next attempt. New verrows. I hope the bright anticipations of these gentlemen may be realized, but they seem to forget that, although we are within fitty yards of the enemy, a wide ditch must be crossed and a high and steep glacis climbed before we can get at them. Had these important obstacles not existed we should undoubtedly have been in Fort Hudson before now. Among these who arrived this afternow was a next surrown

Had these important obstacles not existed we should undoubtedly have been in Port Hudson before now. Among these who arrived this afternoon was a naval surgeon, who has been assisting the army surgeons in attending to the wounded soldiers. He speaks in the highest terms of the fortitude displayed by our men, and mentions particularly some from Maine and Connecticut who were highly erraged at being hurt and thus prevented from further efforts against the enemy.

We hear to day that a party of guerillas came into Plaquemine this morning and succeeded in capturing and destroying the steamboats Angio-American and Sykes. The former boat was one of the most powerful towboats on the river, and beinged to the class that were in use before the war. The Sykes was smaller and less powerful boat, but had on board stry-three bales of cotton. The officers and crews of both vessels have doubtless been taken prisoners.

There is no doubt of the fact that General Magrader, with Generals Dick Taylor, Mouton and Sibley, is in the Attakapas country, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 man, and is playing the very devil, burning and destroying all the property that we did not move. I told you in a former lettle that General Magrader has collected all the force he could in feras and started for Louisians for the purpose of engaring General Banks. What I hear now conditus this account; and I also learn he is fortifying extensively in the neighborhood of Franklin, in order to show fight should General Panks determine to reoccupy that country after Port Hodson fails. On that we had 15,000 more men to have held this country and removed from it all that was therein of value.

Nothing yet from the steamer Columbia. I do not hear of anything having been done by our naval authorities to capture the Boston. We have, to be sure, nothing in this part of the squadron that could catch a small; still we might have made the attempt. The steamer Tennessee has been faited up to accommodate the Admiral and staff.

might have made the attempt. The steamer Tennessee has been fitted up to accommodate the Admiral and staff. has been fitted up to accommodate the Admiral and staff. She was in this port when the news of the Boston's capture was received, yet remained quietly at an anchor, and went up the river last night. We fear that the Boston may be cruising in the Gulf, and expect to hear of further destruction among our sailing vessels.

3 Information was had yesderday of a row in the Custom Ho se, soveral officials having, I understand, been detected in passing contraband goods. I am not surprised, it is only on a par with other transactions that have been and still are going on in this department. We are an honest and truly loyal people here—that is, as far as our pockets are benefited, but very little beyond, for it matter but little who obtains the goods so long as we obtain the money.

NEAR PORT HUDSON, June 17, 1863. at of the Second Advance on Port Hudson

with cotton, which were to be used to full up the diton in front of the enemy's breastworks, to enable the assaulting party the more easily to scale them and charge upon the rebeis. Following these different regiments came, properly speaking, the balance of General Weitzel's whole origade, under command of Colonel Smith, of the One Blundred and bourteenth New York. This command consisted of the Eighth Vermont, Lisutenant Colonel Hillington; the One Hundred and Fourteenth Colonel Hillington; the One Hundred and Fourteenth Colonel Hillington; the One Hundred and Fourteenth Colonel Blogan's brigades, the last of which, with another brigade (the name of which I was unable to learn) was under the general command of General Weitzels who made the attack on the right, General Emory's old division moved in conjunction with General Emory's old division was received by him. Hence the mode of attack was entirely his own. General Weitzels and General Paine's—were under command of General Grover, who, as has been before stated, planned the whole assault after General Banks' order to advance was received by him. Hence the mode of attack was entirely his own. General Weitzel's and General Weitzel's and in that man ner prepare the way for General Paine's division After the inside of the enemy's works, and in that man ner prepare the way for General Paine's division After the inside of whe enemy's works, and in that man ner prepare the way for General Paine's division for the state of the sensitive paint of the plane above given is applicable only to his moved and the plane above given is applicable only to his moved man and the plane above given is applicable only to his moved man and the plane above given is applicable only to his moved man and the plane above given is applicable only to his moved man and the plane above given is applicable only to his moved man an

our total loss in this last attack upon Port Hudson will probably not fall much short of one thousand. It is ru-mored just as I am closing this letter that we are to at-tack the enemy again to night.

Resolve to Attack Again—Gr-at Ga"artry of the Union Soldiers—Terrific Shower of Shells Among Our Troops— Destruction of Rebel Lines, de.

In my letter of yesterday I intimated to you that we redibly informed; but owing to the disagre

from our side they never flunched, and only in one instance did I see a disposition on their part to run, and that was while reincorcements were being brought up. Soveralof our shells burst in their midst, making them break ranks and acaster in every direction.

General Gardner was in command, and rebel deserters report him to have be en very drunk on the day of the fight. They say so long as there is any whickey in Fort Hudson he will never surrender the place. In all battles soldiers appear to take pleasure in a sort of grim wit. I remember on the eve before the battle, while some of our skirmishers were erdesvoring, under cover of darkness, to draw chose to the rebel works, a rebel sentined discovered them and halloed out, "How are you, Yank?" One of our men replied, "Yes, we're bound to come," "All right," returned the rebel. "we have got room enough to bury you," Many instances of bravery displayed on the rart of non-commissioned officers came under my notice during the battle. A sergeant of the Ninety-first New York, whose name I was unable to learn, after being severely wounded in the leg, was knocked down by a spent ball and fell into a dirch. At the time of falling he was probably bearing the colors of his reziment which the moment he saw lying prostrate on the ground led him to oxclaim—I've lest a leg in this fight, but I'll lose a head before that flag shall lie thore." Sergeant Frederick Cossum, of Company H, Seventy-fifth New York, was wounded and went to the rear three successive times, returning again to the fight, and was only finally carried from the field after having received five wounds, the last one of which so stunned him that he could not fight any more. The enemy' hospitals, after the battle began, seemed to grow as rapidly as mushrooms in the dark. I counted no less than twelve hospital flags within a square of a quarter of a mile. Istrongly suspect the protection afforded by them was not in every case legitimate. For on one occasion I say firing in the immediate locality of one of the

ior), the Trevoott property, the valuable Rowland cetare, and other property in the interior of this State.

Oblituary.

PROYESSOR MUNCH, THE HISTORIAN OF NORWAY.
[Copenhagen (June 6) correspondence of the London Post.]
Scandinavia has just lost one of its best and most learned men, by the sudden death, at Rome, at the comparatively carly age of fity three, of the historian, Professor P. A. Munch, of Norway, whose researches in the history of his own country, of lociand, and of she North generally, are extremely valuable.

Hugh Miller's mother died at Cromarty, Scotland, on Saturday, June 6. She was in the eighty-third year of her age dince the death of her lamented son she enjoyed a pension of \$30 per annum from the government, and an equal allowance from the widow of the eminent goologist. She died within a few yards of the spot where Hugh Miller was born.

AMARIAH GCODWIN, of Lyman, Me., who completed his one hundredth birthday on the 16th of February last, died at lover, N. H., on the 22d inst. which place he had reached when tilness overtook him. The deceased was in the war of the Revolution, and was doing guard duty at west Foint when the unfortunate Andre was conveyed acress the river, and took charge of the boat till the return of the officers and soldiers who had charge of that gailant British officer.

Mr. J. D. Firince, a salesman in John Church, Jr.'s, mustic catablishment, was found dead in his room in Carliale's duiding in Cincinnali, on the 22d inst. He leaves a wife the delical in this city.

NEWS FROM NORTH GAROLINA.

tendent's office, we learned that he had only two men in his employ, that no gard was stationed at the doors, and men and women of the vilest character had free access to the building at all hours of the day and night. A few evenings since a number of the men broke into the storeroom of the Ladies Sanitary Association and stole all its contents. Not satisfied with that exploit, they next rified the building of everything they could lay their hands on. Robbery and presistation are, we learn, of nightly occurrence. The denicess of the Five Points, male and female, gather there like so many ghouls every night. The fortunate owner of a few hard earned greenbacks is robbed with impunity, there being no guard of any description in the building. The young thieves also fluid it a rich harvest field. After having either berrowed or stolen a soldier's cap or some other article of military apparel, they enter the building and pass themselves off as returned drummer boys. From what we learned many persons have had cause to regret coming in conston with these young rascals.

Mr. J. Renell, a gentleman who, during the last two years, has devoted a large portion of his time to improving the sanitary condition of our so diers, waited on the Mayor on Monday last for the pure ose of informing him of the condition of the Park Barracks. The hayor informed for Renell that the civil authorities had but little power in the matter, but promised to remeity the evil as lar as hies in his power. Col. Nevoli, in charge of the State Soldier's depot in Howard arreet, also in ormed Mr. Renell that the civil authorities had but little power in the matter, but promised to remeity the evil as lar as hies in his power. Col. Nevoli, in charge of the State Soldier's depot in Howard street, also in ormed Mr. Renell that he would have offered a temporary home to such soldiers as are now in the Park Parracks. But that it was out of his power to do so. The reson why no action has been taken in the matter by the Sanitary Association is no account of th

Elopement of Secesh Sympathizers.

[From the St. Louis lemocrat, June 20.]

Mr. G. J. Skepwith, of Illnos, was arrested on the 23d uit in St. Louis and committed to the Myrtle street prison, on suspicion of having been engaged in forwarding quisine to the rebets. He was supposed to have been employed as clerk in the quartermaster's office at Memphis, and to have taken advantage of his position to smugicion to the rebets. He was supposed to have been employed as clerk in the quartermaster's office at Memphis, and to have taken advantage of his position to smugicion to the was formerly suiter for the Twenty-sixth Illinois regiment, and was alleged to have been largely speculating in various articles outside of his appointment. He was, moreover, intimately acquainted with a fair and saucy rebet widow known as Mrs. Eliza J. Murray, boarding at the Everett House, and against whom the proofs were rank, and scarcely denied by her, that she had been assideously engaged in getting off quinine for the rebets. Further, the information ran, that at Catro, Skepwith assisted her by ingeniously concealing packages of quinine and morphine in barrels of provisions. Pending an investigation of the charges against each of the parties, Stapwith was, on the 11th inst., paroled to remain within the city limits he depositing with District Provost Marchal Allen \$500 as security for the observance of the parole.

On last Saturday the order of General Davidson was issued, banishing Mrs. Eliza J. Murray to Canada, whence she originally came, and forbidding her return during the continuous of the war.

On last Monday night Mr. G. J. Skepwith and Mrs. Eliza J. Murray were formally joined in marriage at the Everett House, and on Wednesday they left the city, en rost, we presume, for Canada. Mr. Skepwith and Mrs. Eliza J. Murray were formally joined in marriage at the Everett House, and on Wednesday they left the city, en rost, we presume, for Canada. Mr. Skepwith has deserted, not only his country and parole of honor cancelle by the higher

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

\$187,082 IN TREASURE.

News from the Isthmus of Panama.

ALL QUIET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

THE NEW COLUMBIAN CONSTITUTION.

COTTON CULTURE ON THE ISTHMUS,

instant at eight P. M., arrived her torday morning. Subjoined is her

out the republic.

The Champion arrived on the morning of the 14th in nearly eleven days from New York. She had weather, but was very deeply laden.

Aspinwall city is being rapidly rebuilt in a very it bugh by no means substantial fashion.

The weather is very variable, and frequent beavy r The Isthmus is exceedingly healthy.

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted a the Union State Convention of Maryland, which was hely in Baltimore on the 23d inst. There is another politics organization in the State known as the Loyal Lesgue, while end rises all the acts of the administration, and strongs favors anti-slavery doctrines:—

The State of Maryland, faithful as ever to the principle of national unity and independence which actuated out

spect of mankind and secured the liberty, happiness and prosperity of all its people.

In testimony whereof it is by this Convention

1. Resolved, That we consider it our proud privilege to republish our faith and to set forth our determination is the face of those enemies of our common country who now stand in hostile array on the soil of Marryland, eager to drag her into the vortex of national ruin.

2. Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of every citizen to proclaim his unwavering support of the ancient union of these States as the only safeguard against domestic anarchy and foreign interference, that in the Union and constitution may be tound the quick and peaceful remedy for every political ill that can beful a just and law abiding people; and that we should, now and forever, discountenance every effort, from whatever quarier. to sever the bonds that have so long held us together in harmony as a nation.

3. Resolved, That it is our unquestionable duty to stand by the constitutional authorities of our country in the firm, unflinching, vigorous prosecution of a war wickedity forced on us, to rebuke with cordial alacrity every effort to respect discension by the formation of parties or factive, and with patriotic zeal to can asside all predifections and all differences upon subordinate measures of State policy, so that by only of purpose and unity of action the Union itself shall be redeemed and perpetuated.

4. Resolved, That, as the sword is alone tendered to us by the enemies of the Union, we have no alternative but the acceptance of the Union, we have no alternative but the acceptance of the Union, we have no alternative but the acceptance of the Union, we have no alternative but the enemies of the Union, we have no alternative but the enemies of the Union, we have no alternative but the enemies of the Union test shall be redeemed and perpetuated.

Platform of the Republican Party of Invention and conditions and the majority of an outed people.

publican organization of the State, at an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare

That, when our fathers framed our constitution, and founded therein a republican form of government, they intended to, and did grant to that government full power to suctain its national existence.

That, whenever the life of the republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized welfare, in resisting invasiting or suppressing resellion.

That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we piedge our fortunes and our lives.

That the gratitude of a free people is due our solders in the field, both native and foreign born, for that herois valor by which they have bonered and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support.

That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of lows solders, and we recogniss in their brilliant career a history for the State of lows second to that of no other State in the Union.

That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State in ensoling a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an opportunity to vote at our elections; and we carnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their rights.

That this Convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of lowal for the State of lows.

Finally, we declare for the preservation of the constitution, and that all questions of party, of life and or property must be subordinate thereto.

Gathering the Contrasanne in Baltimorks.—Quite a lively business was done on Salurday and yesterday by

GATHERIPO THE CONTRABANG IN BALTIMORE.—Quite a lively business was done on distarday and yesterday by the police in gathering in the colored men and putting them to work on the fortifications in the suburbs of the city. Every lane and alley where they mostly congregate was visited, and large squads were constantly marched through the streets to the places of work. Testerday afternoon scarcely one was to be seen on the streets, though a head was occasionally seen protrusting through a window, to be withdrawn as soon as a white man came within sight. Fully one thousand were gathered and put in squads of forty, under the charge of white overseen. The only exemption was a pass from the Mayor or Hardhai of Police, which was obtained is many lostances for family servants, or those whose business precluded the possibility of neglecting it without great inconvenience. They were taken indiscriminately and companied to go, but they will be paid by the city authorities for the time they are employed.